

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## The Electric Railway Is Assured

On Tuesday a big delegation of Blindman Valley farmers and others interested in securing better transportation facilities for the district west of Lacombe, went to Edmonton to ask the government such for assistance in the way of backing for the financing of the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway, as the government might be able consistently to give. The Guardian was informed by a member of the legislature that this was the largest delegation that has ever waited upon the government.

W. F. Puffer, M. P. P., introduced the delegation to Premier Sifton, and in a very forcible address presented the case for the Blindman Valley residents. He was ably seconded by Dr. Campbell, M. P. P., of Ponoka, in whose district part of the railway will be built.

Mr. Puffer and Dr. Campbell both pointed out very clearly how and why the Blindman Valley has been left without railway facilities, and wherein the only hope of the settlers to obtain these facilities, at least for a long time to come, lies in a road such as they are endeavoring to build.

Mr. Iddings eloquently and vividly set forth the difficulties under which settlers so far from a market have to labor. Many farmers now have in their granaries the major portion of the last several years' crops, because the distance from the railroad and condition of the roads have made it impossible to profitably get the grain to market.

Messrs. Cole, Morrison, Hopkins, Pinco and other representative farmers also made strong addresses each presenting the urgent necessity of better transportation facilities and urging upon the premier the point that it was not money that they were asking, but government backing for the railroad.

"What we want is little more than the moral effect of the assistance of the government and we do not ask the province to put up one dollar of actual cash," said one speaker.

The merchants, professional men and Lake residents were ably represented by Messrs. Putland, Brooks, McKenty, MacDonald, Rev. Dr. McQueen, Smith, Vickers, Dameron, and others, all of whom made good sound arguments in the cause of the railway.

C. F. Dameron said that in his experience as an auctioneer fully fifty per cent of the sales he had conducted in the Valley were sales of settlers, who were leaving the district because of the lack of transportation facilities.

The merchants of the district emphasized the point the cost of necessary provisions is much higher to the settlers under present conditions of freighting supplies in by wagon than it would be if brought in by railroad. The electric road would materially reduce the cost of living.

The beauties of the Blindman Valley and its natural advantages as a place in which to make a home

were emphasized by several speakers, one of whom humorously said that it was now being discovered by scientists that this was the original Garden of Eden. Rev. Dr. McQueen, who had been in the Valley and a resident of the summer resort at Gull Lake, vouched for it that there was no finer country in Alberta than the Blindman Valley.

Sydney B. Woods, K. C., one of the solicitors for the Company, stated that the cost of constructing the thirty-five miles of this railway would be \$600,000. The building of the railway was assured and it would go ahead whether government assistance was forthcoming or not, but it was desirable that the money required in order that it might be built at once should be procured as cheaply as possible. Government backing was essential to that end.

Premier Sifton received the delegation graciously, and after hearing their request he reminded them that if the government gave assistance in this case they would be expected to give similar help all over the province. There was no reason however why settlers should be without railway facilities longer than was absolutely necessary. This was a new departure and he was not sure that it would not be to the advantage of the province to assist light railways into such centers as the Blindman Valley district. It was, however, a serious matter and would require serious consideration. This application would be considered in its individual aspect and also in regard to the question of a general scheme for future development. The impression the premier gave the delegation was that he was inclined to view the application favorably.

In addition to the premier several members of the cabinet and a large number of members of the legislature were present and gave a sympathetic hearing to the delegation.

## Local Jottings

T. Thorp is in Lacombe hospital, ill with typhoid fever.

A. M. Campbell returned on Friday from a week's trip to the coast.

Mr. Inglis, of Olds, was here this week visiting his son R. H. Inglis.

Miss Bower, of Edmonton, is visiting at the home of her brother J. D. Bower.

The first social assembly of the season was held in Comet Theater on Wednesday night.

The best ice cream, soft drinks and fruits in season at the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Boode's Hall had a very successful opening. The public dances on both Thursday and Friday evenings were well attended.

Andrew Henderson, adopted son of John Henderson, of Lakeside, died last Saturday at Dayton, Washington, after a lingering illness of two years. The remains were brought to Lacombe for in-

terment, the funeral taking place on Wednesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on Thursday afternoon, October 8, at 2:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present, and ladies wishing to join will be welcomed.

Alex. Ledingham will be leaving shortly for Strathmore, where he has accepted a lucrative position with the C. P. R. Demonstration Farm, a position for which his experience in this line has especially fitted him.

The young people of the Presbyterian church held a meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of reorganizing the Young People's Society, and it was decided to open on Monday evening, October 5, with a social in the basement of the church. Games of various kinds will be provided and refreshments served, and all are invited to attend: none are too old and none too young. If you are a stranger in town, or a stranger in the Presbyterian church, come; there will be room and a welcome for all.

## Pure Food Exposition

Probably the biggest event of its kind ever staged in the Canadian West will be the Pure Food and Fashion Exhibition which will be held in Calgary from October 18th to 28th, inclusive.

The handsome new horse show building at Victoria Park has been secured for this great event, and this alone is a sign that the display of Pure Foods and Fashions will eclipse anything of its kind ever attempted in Western Canada.

Manager Cheeseman, the man behind the gun in this great undertaking, has had several years' experience in conducting Pure Food Expositions in the middle west and south. He is also head of the Art Decorating Company of Calgary, and his training in this line of work will be of great value in making the Pure Food Show attractive.

As well as having secured all of the leading manufacturers in the Dominion to make exhibits of their products, Manager Cheeseman has made arrangements with the Manitoba Government to have their wonderful tubercular exhibit shown at this exposition. This exhibit, as well as showing the different stages of this dreaded disease, due in a great measure to the use of impure foods, will point out why people should be careful in the selection of what they eat and wear.

This Pure Food Exposition will be a blessing to many a household. The problems of the home will be demonstrated—explained by those who know. There will be cooking competitions—an educational course in good living. Interspersed with these object lessons, there will be staged twice daily a vaudeville show of the best, as well as a midway of several of the best shows obtainable.

Excursion rates will be in force on all railroads. Make your plans early to attend the Pure Food and Fashion Exposition and don't forget the dates—October 18th to 28th, inclusive.

## Mounted Police Ran Amuck

Macleod, Sept. 21.—The sensational encounter which took place on Wednesday evening of last week between several intoxicated members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and a couple of respectable citizens has been the principal topic of conversation in town ever since. The offending members of the Mounted Police have all been dealt with and punished by their superior officers.

It appears that last Wednesday morning a detachment of the Lethbridge force brought a number of prisoners to the Macleod barracks, and were returning to Lethbridge by the train leaving just after 10 in the evening. Constables Smyth and Thomas, of Macleod, went to the station to see them off, and on their arrival in the vicinity of the station started to behave in a most disorderly manner.

Previous to the trouble at the station the same constables are reported to have got in a mix up with a man who gave his name as James Ross, and his address as Hanley, Sask. Since Ross left town the next day without having made any complaint to the authorities, information concerning what happened to him must necessarily be second-hand. Ross' story, as told by "Shorty" Holder, of the American Hotel, and Mr. Johnston, of The Advertiser staff, was to the effect that he had been accosted by the constables, who asked him how much money he had. He produced his roll, which amounted to \$38, and one of the constables knocked it out of his hand, scattering the bills. However, he recovered every dollar of the money. Ross did not suggest, nor has it been suggested by anyone concerned, that there was any intention on the part of the constables to take the money. It was the act of a bunch of drunken roisterers. It was bad enough, but it was not robbery. Ross also stated that the constables took an uncorked bottle of whiskey from him.

Inspector Tucker says that every effort has been made to locate Ross, with the idea of having him come back and tell his story to the authorities. He had, however, disappeared. A telegram to Hanley brought back the reply that Ross' mother and sister said that he was in British Columbia.

After this affair was over the constables went on to the C.P.R. platform and there met James McBride, of the Empire Hotel staff. Constable Smyth introduced

McBride to one of the other constables, but as he refused to tell McBride his name, the latter would not shake hands with him. This led to a few words, and McBride was struck a severe blow in the face and knocked to the ground. He quickly recovered his feet and single-handed proceeded to go for the constables, and succeeded in felling one or more of them. He was getting badly handled when Edward Greenwood, a well-known resident of the town, came to the scene and enquired from McBride what the trouble was about. Greenwood was then struck a blow in the face, and at once removed his overcoat and knocked down the man who hit him. He then closed with another constable and both fell to the ground, and while on the ground Greenwood received a kick in his right eye which partially dazed him. After receiving further rough treatment, Greenwood was taken into custody by Smyth and Thomas for assault on the police and was taken to the R.N.W.M.P. barracks by the two constables. Mr. Greenwood states that the treatment he received at the hands of the two constables during the trip to the barracks was most brutal. He was repeatedly struck in the face and body, his legs were kicked, his arms twisted and his hair pulled. On arrival at the barracks, the charge was laid against him, but he was quickly released and his captors were placed under arrest.

Chief Lawson, of the town force was notified of the disturbance and on going to the platform succeeded in separating McBride and the constables. While the chief was absent telephoning to the barracks, the trouble started afresh. On his return the constables and Greenwood were in the mix-up and he advised Greenwood to submit quietly to arrest.

Constable Smyth and Constable Thomas, of the Macleod detachment, were charged with scandalous conduct in fighting with civilians at the C.P.R. station and with being intoxicated, and with breaking out of barracks.

An investigation before Inspector Tucker, the officer commanding, was held on Thursday, as a result of which Constable Smyth was fined \$15 and six months' imprisonment with hard labor at Regina, and his dismissal from the force was recommended.

Constable Thomas was fined \$10 and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor at Regina, and his dismissal from the force was recommended.

Two other constables of the Macleod detachment who were found guilty of having broken out of barracks and of being intoxicated, were fined \$20 and \$10 respectively, and will be confined to the barracks for 28 and 15 days respectively. Neither of these two men were, however, mixed up in the row with the citizens. Their case was disposed of by Inspector Tucker.

## Good News From Edmonton

Just as we are closing the forms on this issue of The Guardian word reaches us from a reliable source that the Government will do a little better than guarantee the interest on the bonds for the Lacombe & Blindman Valley Electric Railway.

## The Lacombe Fair a Success

Notwithstanding the downpour of rain which spoiled the second day of the fair, as a whole it was a pronounced success. The weather for the opening day was all that could be asked, and for the last day was fair, though rather raw and chilly. The attendance on the closing day was very good.

In the matter of exhibits the fair was the best ever held at Lacombe. The showing of horses, cattle, swine and poultry would be a credit to any district in Canada. The grains, vegetables, and other exhibits were just as good.

Lack of time prevents a full writeup this week, which will, however, appear in our next issue.

## Spring Valley

Farmers are very busy stacking and threshing.

Mrs. S. Keith, had a paralytic stroke some time ago, and at time of writing is slowly getting weaker.

Mrs. Forrest, of Coronation, is visiting friends in this community.

L. W. Donenworth came down from Edmonton on his motor cycle last Saturday and returned next day.

Hugh D. MacLean is erecting a new residence and we anticipate a glorious time at its dedication.

T. C. Makepeace was called to Calgary, where his wife had to undergo a dangerous operation.

A telephone expert is making his rounds and is getting the line in first class working condition.

J. B. Morbeck and A. Fluke have sold their farms to American investors.

Wm. Hainsworth, who has resided with his brother for the past six months, left the other day for Duluth, Minnesota, where he will preach the gospel to the benighted heathen of that city. William is a jolly good fellow and made many friends during his brief sojourn at Spring Valley.

On account of our entire office force going on the electric railway excursion to Edmonton, likewise attending the Lacombe Fair, this issue of The Guardian has been somewhat delayed.







### PREMIER BORDEN'S STEWARDSHIP

Premier Borden, who has set the example for his cabinet ministers this summer in absenting himself from the Capital for the greater part of the time since Parliament prorogued, has been again spending a fortnight in Nova Scotia. He has regaled his constituents with an account of his stewardship and in the presence of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has again assured his high tariff friends that their interests are safe in the hands of their representatives in the government.

In giving an account of his stewardship at the Conservative rally in Halifax, Mr. Borden kept a discreet and eloquent silence in regard to the planks of the once famous Halifax platform of his Opposition days. Nothing was said as to the carrying out of former, unctuous pledges about civil service reform, purity of elections, the cutting down of expenditures, Senate reform, the encouragement of the ship-building industry and other reforms which used to form the theme of Mr. Borden's addresses when appealing for support to the electors.

He did, however, emphasize the fact that the government last year had introduced closure in Parliament and modified "the obsolete rules of the House of Commons so that public business could be transacted with reasonable despatch." Mr. Borden, for obvious reasons, did not note that these "obsolete rules" dated as far back as 1910, and that if they were obsolete, he, himself, must assume responsibility therefor since he was a member of the Commons Committee which revised the rules then and gave his imprimatur to these self-same "obsolete rules." Nor did he refer to the fact that in introducing closure the government had abandoned all rules of parliamentary procedure whether modern or obsolete, had disregarded precedent and principle entirely, and had defied the constitutional rights of the minority and all sense of British fair play.

The Premier also made much of the allegation that the Liberal majority in the Senate had killed the movement for good roads by inserting amendments in the Government Highways Bill "which they knew the government would not accept." Mr. Borden did not say why the Cabinet would not accept these amendments nor did he specify what these amendments were. To account for this omission it is only necessary to state that the amendments provided merely for the safe-guarding of provincial rights and for the expenditure of the money for public highways instead of for political good roads by insuring that the moneys to be appropriated under the bill should be spent by the various provincial governments directly instead of being manipulated in the interests of the political party in power at Ottawa.

About the only item of actual constructive statesmanship which Mr. Borden was able to present was the consummation of the reciprocal trade agreement with

the West Indies. And even in this respect he was obliged to confess that the vital question of securing an adequate steamship service was still unsolved. However, he promised that Hon. G. E. Foster would continue his efforts and the people might still hope for some practical results.

### MONK SYNCHRONIZES

Coming events cast their shadow before them.

In his speech to the Conservative Association at Halifax on Tuesday last, Mr. Borden in dealing with the naval question had not a single word to say about "the emergency." He did not say that "the genius of our race is to proceed in such matters slowly and cautiously, and to depend rather upon experiments and experience than upon logic." The sentence is illuminative. Certainly in dealing with the naval question, Mr. Borden did not proceed upon logic. Certainly he has proceeded "slowly and cautiously," and if "experience" is to be the guiding principle, then there will be no revision to Downing street rule and no subversion of the principle of responsible government.

Synchronizing with Mr. Borden's dropping of the argument as to the emergency is the official announcement that Hon. F. D. Monk is to resume his seat in Parliament at the next session and a semi-official announcement that the government will leave the whole naval question over till the session of 1915.

The conclusion is obvious. Mr. Borden realizes that the emergency has been worked to death and has been effectively buried by the recent official statement of the Admiralty. He realizes that he can no longer rely on the emergency as a subterfuge for not announcing a permanent policy. But the announcement of a permanent policy involves an appeal to the people for ratification. That appeal the government will avoid as long as it is decency can. Political waters are too cold for a plunge next year if it can be avoided by the men in power. Therefore, the whole naval question, so far as the government can do it, is to be shelved for a year or so. And with the naval question out of the way Mr. Monk can safely resume his seat in Parliament.

The game is so obvious that comment is necessary.

### COST OF LIVING MORE

The cost of living still ends upward. Statistics published by the Labor Department this week shows that during August there was another increase in the average cost of articles of general household consumption. The increase as compared with August of last year is about three per cent. Meanwhile the high tariff friends of the government are appealing for tariff revision upwards, especially in regard to wool and iron and steel commodities that vitally effect the cost of living. Meanwhile there is no suggestion from any government source of any decrease in tariff taxation or of any fiscal relief to the general consumer. Meanwhile federal expenditures which will have to be met for the most part out of customs taxation, continue

to mount. Meanwhile there is no sign of following the example of the United States in regard to reducing the duties on foodstuffs.

Premier Borden seems to think that the problem of freer trade in food products has been solved by the action of the Democratic Congress in giving Canada freer access to the American markets. That was only half of the problem. The Canadian consumers' half of the problem still is to be met. The government will not solve it by running away from it.

### THE CANADIAN LIBERAL MONTHLY

A new form of periodical literature has appeared in Canada with the publication of the "Canadian Liberal Monthly," the purpose of which is to provide a medium for the discussion of political measures and principles such as is provided by some of the political monthlies and quarterlies in Great Britain. The magazine is published from the Central Information Office of the Canadian Liberal party in Ottawa. Its first number deals instructively with such topics as "The Principles of Liberalism," "The Borden Government," "The Navy Question," "By-elections, Past and Present," and so on, and contains original cartoons on political subjects. In laying down its policy, the editor says:

"The national and imperial questions of the present have received a form of public discussion less fugitive than that of the press, and less ephemeral than that of parliamentary debate or the public platform. The question of reciprocity involved a consideration of issues which are fundamental as regards taxation and trade; the Naval question which has succeeded it, involves political considerations that lie at the very foundations of government and national well-being as they exist in the British Empire today. Both questions have produced a volume of political literature unequalled in previous years. Some of the methods and tendencies of public discussion on these subjects have compelled a reconsideration of first principles and a closer examination of the aims and objects of the political parties of the Dominion. In being thus forced to reassess fundamental principles, Liberalism in Canada has gained immensely in strength and vitality, and, its true significance and purpose being better understood, it gives promise of becoming increasingly powerful in moulding and directing public opinion. The "Canadian Liberal Monthly" appears at this time, neither as a rival nor as a competitor of any of the agencies already at work in the spread of Liberal ideas. Its purpose is rather to co-operate with these by assisting to bring together and preserve, in a form available for ready and permanent reference, expressions of Liberal thought and records of Liberal achievement."

The periodical will doubtless be welcomed by Liberals as a central medium for fuller discussion of first principles than is possible in the daily press. But it will fill a larger purpose than that, for if it carries out the program it has laid down, it will prove indispensable to all who

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desire a fair understanding of public questions.

### MINISTERS AGAIN EN TOUR

After a spasmodic visit to the Capital and after a few meetings of the Cabinet council at which various expenditures were agreed upon and a number of patronage difficulties fixed up, the peripatetic ministers are again en tour. Premier Borden and Hon. J. D. Hazen are in the east. Hon. Robert Rogers follows in a few days. Hon. C. J. Doherty and the new Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, are touring the west. Hon. W. T. White will start his western tour in a day or so. Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Hon. Dr. Roche have been in the west for a fortnight. Meanwhile seasonal preparations and the problems of constructive statesmanship and good government are left quietly in abeyance. A year ago at this time there was talk of calling Parliament earlier than usual on account of "the emergency." Now the talk is of calling Parliament two months later than usual on account of closure.

### MORE FROM COL. SAM

The cause of the new Imperialism advances apace. Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, with his entourage of officers, officers' wives and private secretaries, and Hon. W. T. Crothers were the guests of honor at the festival given in Earl's Court, London, this week. There were fireworks. There always are fireworks when Col. Sam is around in his official capacity as "The Empire Army Herald." Another despatch states that Col. Sam is arranging to take over a whole brigade of the Canadian army to the British manoeuvres next year. Meanwhile the Minister of Labor is keeping in touch with the Minister of Militia and finding out how to settle labor strikes in Vancouver Island with the bayonet.

### PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN

Easy rates and terms of repayment  
No delay, no publicity. See

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### A Unique Exhibition

ATTRACTIVE INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL

The Calgary Pure Food and Fashion Show will be one of the most fascinating exhibitions ever held in Western Canada.

Demonstrations in the preparation, cooking and serving of foods, accompanied with lectures by the best authorities.

See the Manitoba Government Exhibit of the methods used in fighting tuberculosis. How to prevent and how to treat the disease.

This will be a demonstration of extraordinary interest and value to the people of Alberta. The first time it has been shown in the Province.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

October 18 to 28, 1913, Horse Show Bldg., Calgary



Blue  
Ribbon



### COFFEE and BAKING POWDER

Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Spices, Jelly Powders and Extracts. Purest and best. When in doubt use Blue Ribbon. We guarantee perfect satisfaction with all our pure food products. 5



## THE RIGHT OF MIGHT

The recent signing of an agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria closes one of the bloodiest chapters in the world's history.

On October 8th, 1912, Montenegro, the smallest country in Europe, declared war on Turkey, one of the world's greatest empires, covering parts of three continents, and numbering its population by tens of millions—an empire that has been built and maintained solely by the sword. The action of Montenegro was followed a week later by Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. The following month was a carnival of slaughter. The very last word in weapons of war and military strategy was at the command of armies inflamed by the most bitter race and religious hatred. And in addition, on the one hand the remembrance of hundreds of years of cruel oppression, and on the other of the glory of military success and of power, and authority during a like period. Within six weeks the Turkish empire in Europe was beaten to its knees and the thunder of the Bulgarian guns was heard in the empire's capital, Constantinople. Had it not been for the interference of the Great Powers, whose mutual jealousies have maintained Turkey in Europe for more than half a century, there is little doubt that before the end of 1912 Turkey would have lost even a foothold on that continent. As a consequence of that interference the close of the war was delayed until May of this year, with greatly increased cost of life and limb. As Montenegro fired the first shot in the war, so she fired the last in the capture of the fortress of Scutari, after the Powers had forbidden her.

The loss of life from October to May has never been definitely given, but a statement was made by Bulgaria that her loss in killed and wounded was eighty thousand men, of whom nearly forty thousand were killed. Assuming that the losses of Serbia, Greece and Montenegro combined were half of those of Bulgaria, the loss of the allies in the Turkish war was sixty thousand killed, while the loss of the Turks must have been at least as much, or a total loss of life of one hundred and twenty thousand men, with at least an equal number wounded, or a total loss of a quarter of a million in little over six months from the outbreak of the war.

But the peace between Turkey and the allies was only the beginning of the war between the allies themselves, the ferocity and bitterness of which was even greater than that of the war with Turkey. Although the period of the second war was short, and no authentic statement as to losses has been given out, it is reasonable to suppose, considering the fierceness of the fighting and the number of men engaged, that the losses of the late allies were as great as those suffered by them in the war with Turkey, that is, sixty thousand killed, and an equal number wounded. On this estimate there was a total loss within the year of 180,000 men killed, and probably an equal number permanently disabled.

It may be fairly estimated that Bulgaria's loss in killed in the two years was eighty thousand men. Her population is six mil-

lions, a million less than Canada. Making a comparison between Canada and Bulgaria, the loss to Bulgaria in killed is approximately as though twice the present active volunteer force of Canada were destroyed. There is little doubt that the losses of Serbia, Greece and Montenegro were only less terrible. This takes no account of the cash cost of the war, and still less of the material losses resulting from it.

It was a fearful price to pay. Were the results worth it? First of all, none of the allies were permitted by the European powers to reap the full advantages for which they fought. Bulgaria was compelled to give up to Turkey a large part of Thrace, which she had effectively occupied. Later, as a consequence of the second war, she has been compelled to return Adrianople, and a large amount of adjacent territory to Turkey. Greece has been denied the inclusion under her jurisdiction of the Greek population in Southern Albania. Serbia has been denied access to the Adriatic and Montenegro has been compelled to give up the fortress of Scutari, which barred her only commercial route to the Adriatic.

On the other hand the area of Serbia has been nearly doubled. Boundaries of the kindred people of Serbia and Montenegro now adjoin, giving mutual increase of strength, and therefore of security. The area of Greece has been largely extended to include the Island of Crete, and the great commercial port of Salonica with surrounding Greek populations. Bulgaria has also secured largely increased area, and what is more important, a coast line and ports on the open waters of the Mediterranean Sea. Hitherto her only ports were on the Black Sea, and she was amongst the countries whose commerce was subject to the Turkish control of the Dardanelles.

But more important than mere expansions of territory of the allies—or more properly the late allies—is the fact that the millions of people occupying these territories formerly ruled by the Turks, will now be ruled by the respective governments of the lately allied states. The progress in civilization that has been achieved by Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece since their release from Turkish rule is evidence of what may be expected in the country now parcelled out amongst them. Four millions of people have been released from unspeakable tyranny, which paralyzed not only material effort, but tended to destroy the instincts which are the basis of western, as distinguished from eastern, civilization.

The ten millions of the four states as they stood before the war are benefitted by the improved position of their respective countries, by the prestige consequent upon successful war, and by the removal of the dread of Turkish reconquest through the decisive defeat of Turkey on the battlefield.

It is terrible that nearly two hundred thousand men should lose their lives, and two hundred thousand more be maimed. It is terrible that there should be hundreds of millions spent on war, and a still greater amount lost as the result of the war, but there

was no other way to secure for the four millions of people held under Turkish rule the right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, according to western ideals.

Preachers might preach, teachers might teach and lawyers might lay down the law for another five hundred years, as they had for the past five hundred years, and still the tyranny of the Turk would have continued. Until the time came when the people of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro were able and willing to kill and be killed for the sake of the cause they believed in, there was and could be no relief for the people of the Balkans from Turkish tyranny.

The lesson, of the past year's war is that in world politics might is right. No doubt it ought not to be, but as a matter of fact it is.

## THE CANDID FRIEND AGAIN

Apropos of the request of the grain growers of the west for action by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in support of the movement for increasing the British preference to fifty per cent. with the aim of having free trade with Great Britain in four years, the Ottawa Citizen, the leading Conservative organ in the Capital again reverts to its role of candid friend to the government. In asking the Canadian manufacturers and the government to give practical evidence as to the bona fides of "the talk about Imperial unity and loyalty to the common flag," the Citizen says editorially:

"An Empire, with tariff barriers erected across its own territory and separating its own parts, is certainly not even an approach to anything like an ideal. The Canadian manufacturers have a splendid chance to make a definite pronouncement this week. Atlantic ocean freight rates ought to be sufficient "protection" from British manufacturers to Canada's "infant" industries."

## THEORY AND PRACTICE

There is a great deal of buncombe accepted about the Practical Man. He is supposed to be of much more real use to the world than the Theoretical Man. We speak of the man who "does things" or "gets things done" with a certain smack and relish as though he, after all, were the fellow worth while.

Now, the truth is that your practical man is usually a second rate man. Practical implies that he can do things that he has practised, when we get to one of the real hard knots of life, your practical man is helpless. Then we discover that the great man is the dreamer with the head full of theories.

The practical man can run a locomotive, but he cannot invent one; he can manage a telephone system, but he cannot pick the telephone idea out of nothing and make it something. The practical brother gets the plums and the dreamer usually gets the sack. He who founded Christianity had nowhere to lay his head full of ideas; he who manages a large Christian institution as bishop gets a palace and a seat in the house of lords. The inventor

of the sleeping car got swindled, the practical business man who runs the sleeping car company gets a large, juicy income. Your commonsense physician can treat ordinary cases, but when the plague breaks out you send for your towie-headed, absent-minded professor. The men who are doing the best part of the world's work are the Theorists, in their laboratories watching test-tubes, in their studies excoctating philosophies, or under the summer trees dreaming of the coming days of gold and singing of their dreams.

The most efficient man is the man with an idea.

## A UNIQUE EXHIBITION

The management of the Pure Food and Fashion Show, which will be held in Calgary from Oct. 18th to 26th, inclusive, have closed contracts with some of the best vaudeville acts on the American stage, as well as having made arrangements with several of the leading midway attractions that will appear at the New Westminster Fair.

The tuberculosis exhibit secured from the Manitoba Government is on the way. This exhibit is accompanied by a lecturing specialist, who will give a lecture afternoons and evenings, demonstrating by moving pictures, showing unsanitary homes and conditions that cause this dread disease. This exhibition will be a demonstration of extraordinary interest and value to the people of Alberta—the first time it has been shown in the Province.

The demonstrations in the Pure Food display will go thoroughly into the preparation, as well as the cooking and serving of the foods. These demonstrations will be accompanied with lectures given by the best authorities.

This Pure Food and Fashion Show will be one of the most fascinating exhibits ever staged in Western Canada.

If you have not already made your plans to attend, do so at once and don't forget the date, October 18th to 26th, inclusive. Excursion rates on all railroads.

# Will You Hold a Sale this Fall

**THE AUCTION SALE SEASON** is fast approaching and all those who intend holding a sale must begin to get busy and make preparations if they want their sale to be the biggest success of the season. In order to do this it must be advertised. The Guardian Job Department is thoroughly equipped to render every assistance necessary to assure success.

Drop into the office next time you are in town and talk it over with us. We will be pleased to give you the benefit of our experience.

# The Lacombe Guardian

Wine maketh glad the heart of man and giveth him a cheerful countenance.

We keep only the very best

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.



## How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

The Pioneer Meat Market  
COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

## SAM LOUIE'S LAUNDRY

Work called for and delivered  
All work guaranteed.  
Prices right

Railway St., Opp. Depot

Duties—Must reside on the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.  
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

## Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulation

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Subagency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency. No certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$300 per acre.







# THE LEADING STORE

## The Winter Season Will Soon be Here---Are You Ready for It?

**We are ready to show you a complete range of warm serviceable clothing at exceptionally low prices.....**



### The Latest Fashion in Ladies' Coats

You will need a nice warm coat. We are showing a very large selection of this season's newest styles in Curl Cloth, Moss Cloth, Chinchillas, and Tweeds.

Priced from \$10.00 to \$25.00

### Misses and Childrens Winter Coats

Never before have we shown such a large selection of Misses' and Childrens' coats, in a big variety of styles and prices

### Ladies' and Children's Winter Underwear

We have an excellent variety of winter underwear in fine elastic knit unshrinkable vests, drawers and combinations, in all sizes and qualities.



### Furs for Colder Weather

Months ago we placed our order for Furs, to be made specially to our orders, thus securing a select quality of prime skins that we couldn't secure later in the season at the same price. By buying your furs from us you can be sure of getting first quality at the lowest price.

### Ladies' Fur Coats

Made from fine quality of select muskrat skins, well lined with satin, priced from \$75.00 to \$150.00

### Fur Lined Coats

Fine quality of English beaver shell with high storm collar, at..... \$35.00 to \$60.00

### Muffs and Stoles

In Mink, Sable, Persian Lamb, Isabella, Opossum, Muskrat, Grey Squirrel, Marmot, and Thibet, in wide choice of prices.

### Men's Fur Coats

In big variety of Coon, Cub Bear, Dog, and Korean Beaver.

### New Overcoats

Our new Overcoats are made in that particular swagger style that appeals to the man who likes to be well dressed. We are showing many different styles in Whites, Chinchillas, Friezes and Tweeds, priced from \$10.00 to \$25.00



### Men's and Boys' Suits

As in other seasons, we are to the front with the very smartest styles in men's and boys' hand tailored clothing, coming in all the latest all-wool tweeds and worsteds in the very newest shades.

### Men's Winter Underwear

In heavy ribbed all-wool, natural wool, and fleece-lined, in a big variety, in shirts, drawers, and combinations.

# A. M. Campbell, Lacombe, Alta.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

OF CANADA

**One of the Oldest Banks in Canada**

Capital and Reserve funds over \$13,500,000

195 branches in Canada. Savings Bank department at each branch.

Interest paid at highest current rates. One Dollar opens an account.

### LACOMBE BRANCH

W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

### Local Jottings

F. V. Parsons was in Calgary on business last week.

Mrs. A. M. MacDonald and Miss Ballard were visitors at Calgary last week.

Hugh Gunn has returned from Hardisty, fully recovered from his recent illness.

Jack Pratt, of Stettler, was shaking hands with old friends here this week.

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

The Misses Burgess, of Peterboro, Ontario, are here for a visit with their aunt Mrs. J. D. Bower.

Alberta has this year enjoyed the best season in her history. The all around crop yield is the biggest and the quality the best of any year since settlement began in the province. Frost has held off unprecedentedly late this fall. Now, on the 3rd day of October, sweet peas, pansies and other summer flowers are still blooming unprotected in Lacombe flower gardens.

Messrs. Armstrong and Cameron, two young men from Bruce county, Ontario, have been visiting relatives and friends here. They have visited various parts of the west since leaving Ontario, and have no hesitancy in saying Lacombe dis-

trict is the best they have seen, and expect to return here to live. They will also make such a report as will doubtless be the means of bringing their parents and other well-to-do Ontario people to this district.

### Signet Rings

We have sold a lot of signet rings this season. At present we have some nice designs in 10k and 14k solid gold.

Child's sizes from \$1 to \$8  
Girls' sizes from \$2 to \$5  
Men's sizes from \$4 to \$10 according to weight.

Engraved with monogram free

**JOHN BULGER**  
Jeweler

Phone 55 Lacombe

### EDWIN H. JONES

Barriester, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19  
Offices Gilmour Hall, Barnett Ave.

## Private Christmas Greeting Cards

Private Greeting Cards will be the fashion this year. The Guardian has absolutely the swellest line out. Call and see our samples. It is wise to order early. Do it now.

## For Sale Exclusively by Wilson & Mortimer

160 acres near Gull Lake and 16 miles from Ponoka, unimproved. Price \$1070, cash.

100 acres 1 mile from Forde, all fenced, well and creek, 20 acres cultivated, good house, small stable. Price \$2,200. Terms \$600 cash and balance arranged.

Small house and 4 1/2 in Lacombe for sale or trade.

Cottages and lots for sale at Manhattan Beach, Gull Lake, good terms.

Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$225. Terms.

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness, Live Stock and Hail Insurance

We represent the Northern Trust, Royal Trust and Standard Trust Companies.

We have Thoroughbred Horses to exchange for farm land.

**WILSON & MORTIMER**

Phone 122 Railway St., Lacombe



Let us make you that Suit and Overcoat. Style-Craft Clothing fits. :: Prices from \$24.00 up.

Repairing - Cleaning - Pressing

**D. CAMERON**